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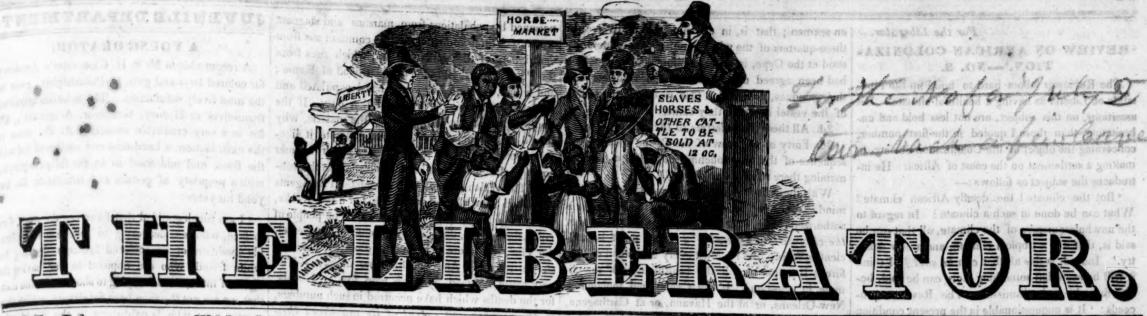
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R.O.

City Tavern,

FOR SALE, of first qualjune 11



VOL. I.]

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 28.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1831.

AT NO. 10, MERCHANTS' HALL. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription will be received for a shortor period than six months.

Agents allowed every sixth copy. P All letters and communications must be POST PAID.

AGENTS. JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY, Bangor, Me. EDWARD J. POMPEY, Nantucket, Mass. WILLIAM VINCENT, New-Bedford. HENRY E. BENSON, Providence, R. I. L. CROSS, New-Haven, Ct. JOHN WM. CREED, 4 WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Hartford. PHILIP A. BELL, New-York City. EDWIN SCHANTOM, Rochester, N. Y. GEORGE HOGARTH, Brooklyn, N. Y. Joseph Cassey, Philadelphia, Pa. JOSEPH SHARPLESS. THOMAS HAMILTON, Jennerville, Pa. WILLIAM WATKINS, Baltimore, Md. BENJAMIN LUNDY, Washington City, D. C.

THE LIBERATOR.

WILLIAM WORMLEY,

P' Every man who holds slaves, and who pretends to be a Christian or a Republican, is either from evil, or an obdurate sinner who resolutely defies every social, moral and divine requisition, Evangelical charity induces the hope that he is an ignoramus.'-Bournt.

(The following hand bill obtained a limited circulation, in this city, on the afternoon of the 4th of July: to have produced an effect, it should have gone forth to the public last week. It may prove serviceable, however, even for another year.]

BE NOT DECEIVED!

READ AND REFLECTA TO

To Christians, Philanthropists and Patriots: It is proposed to take up a collection in some of the churches, this afternoon, in behalf of the American Colonization Society. In order that the really benevolent and philanthropic may not be duped in their charities, they are conjured, by every christian motive, to read the following statement.

The superstructure of the Colonization Society tests upon the following pillars : and all areas your Il

PERSECUTION, FALSEHOOD, COW-ARDICE, INFIDELITY.

1st. Persecution. It declares that the whole colored population must be removed to Africa; but as the free portion are almost unanimously opposed to a removal, it seems to be the determination of the Society to make their situations so uncounfortable and degraded here, as to compel them to migrate : consequently it discourages their education and improvement in this their native home. [See the African Repository, and the documents and reports of the Society.] This is persecution, water

2d. Falsehood. It stigmatises our colored citizens as being natives of Africa, and talks of sending them to their native land, when they are no more related to Africa than we are to Great Britain at a

3d. Comardice. It avows as a prominent reason why colored citizens ought to be removed, that their continuance among us will be dangerous to us as a people! This is a libel upon their character. Instead of demanding justice for this oppressed class, the Society calls for their remail! 'The Lord disappointeth the devices of afty, so that their hands cannot perform their en prise: the counsel of the froward is carried headlong. 1 100 1-879410 13.

4th. Infidelity. It boldly denies that there is power enough in the gospel to melt down the prejudices of men, and that, so long as the people of color remain among us, we must be their enemies! / This is a libel upon christianity-a libel upon republicanism-a libel upon the Declaration of Independence. Every honest man should abhor the

The pretences in support of the colonization advanced in the Liberator, touching non-resistance? | be expected of slaves, goaded to frenzy by oppresscheme are ridiculous. These are-

existence !!!

is to break up the market.

the ignorant to instruct the ignorant-the degraded deed will assent to the doctrine. Why, Sir, the to elevate the degraded—the blind to lead the blind? Poles are regarded as Patriots, and have the sympa-Why take men from the light, and carry them into thies of the whole world. And the French Revolu-

ous, benevolent and patriotic citizens, who support ments? And would not our country be considered the Colonization Society; but it is believed they even criminal, to permit the Indians to butcher, and have taken the scheme upon trust, without a careful the Barbarians to enslave, and the Pirates to murder consideration, and are therefore duped in their good her citizens? Would not a man be considered a

transportation. What wickedness!

by prejudice.

Brethren and Countrymen !- Let us, at once, mine. abandon the wild, destructive, unnatural scheme of colonization. The great body of the colored peotoo kindly. We owe them an immense debt, and, blessed be God! we have ample means to pay it.

Let it be remembered that the Society does not urged at the south is, that the Society, by its opera- mitted. tions, increases the value of the slaves!!

Let it also be remembered, that a very large proportion of the emigrants have died very soon after their arrival at Liberia; and of the eighty-five who went out in the last vessel, SIXTY-THREE are sacrifice of human life be required, but of all those who continue their support to the colonization cru-

conscience, let the contribution-box pass by, empty. If you give any money, it will be the price of blood : CHRISTIANITY.

Boston, July 4, 1831.

A highly esteemed friend in New-York, during our recent visit to that city-(a keen controvertist and an indefatigable writer)—while waiting for our appearance at the hotel, sat down and endited the following pithy communication. How will argument? Will they have the effrontery to contend, that our fathers were justified in their rebellion against the mother country, for a petty tea-tax, and yet that the slaves (trodden down to the earth, as they are, by the iron heel of tyranny) have no right to regain their liberty by violence? Let us hear us hear, we say.

Is it, that men are to fight under no circumstances? sion, to be better, and exercise greater forbearance, 1st. To relieve the country. But, about as many Is it, that the Poles ought not to shake off the yoke than other men? It is not to be expected. And, are added to our colored population every week, as of the Autocrat? that France ought to have submit- should they rise, they should and would be ranked the Society has carried away in fourteen years! ted to the usurpation of Charles the Tenth? that with all those who have fought for liberty, the world How long will it take, at this rate, to overthrow sla- Greece ought to have continued under the imperious over-blameable or praiseworthy as they are. very, or to give relief to the land? It is believed Turk? that South America ought not to have revoltthat as many slaves are smuggled into this country, ed from Spain? that St. Domingo ought to have unnually, as the Society has transported during its continued enslaved to France? that we ought not to protect our frontiers against Indian incursions, or 2d. To abolish the slave trade. But, the slave liberate our citizens from Barbarian captivity, or extrade has continued to extend with the increase of terminate the West India pirates, or resist the Tea the Colony, and never was so brisk as at the present Act of a British parliament, or prevent a Casar from time! The only way to break up this infernal traffic, usurping our liberties, or repel an invading power, or prevent ourselves from being enslaved, or even de-3d. To evangelize and civilize Africa. But, why fend our own property and lives against robbers and should we do evil that good may come? Why send murderers? Is this the meaning? If so, few indarkness to renovate their sight? What absurdities! tion, and the Haytian Revolution, and the American It is cheerfully conceded, that there are many pi- Revolution, are they not considered glorious achievepoltron, yea, a wretch, who should, unresistingly, It is said that the emigrants go voluntarily. True, permit his wife to be rifled, and his children to be we do not put bayonets to their breasts, but we take manacled and beaten and enslaved? Would not the another mode about as cruel and effectual. We en- nation be adjudged deserving of subjugation, that ter into a moral conspiracy, and assure the people should tamely said, that all these arguments, if legitimately followed out, would go to justify the re-Suppose the blacks should suddenly, by a miracle, bellion of slaves. Would they so, indeed? Is it become white : who would call for their removal? verily so, that the fact of the lawfulness of resistance The trumpet of Liberty sounds thro' the world, None. The Colonization Society, therefore, is based in defence of property, liberty, wife, children, and upon prejudice-actuated by prejudice-supported even of life itself, would render resistance lawful on the part of slaves? If it is so, the fault is not

There are those who deem resistance, under any circumstances, unlawful; but as they are a very small ple must, inevitably, remain in our land; and the minority of mankind, they are not to assume the sooner they are made free, intelligent and equal, the question, and force it upon others. But, especially, better for us and for them. Let us compassionate should they not apply it particularly to the case of and relieve the condition of our free colored popula- slaves. They should likewise call the Poles to order, tion; let us not be angry, but rather let us rejoice, and reprimand the heroes of our Revolution; yea, that they are among us. We can never treat them and the man who defends himself against the highwayman, and the ship's crew that repels the assault of the piratical cruiser, and the citizen who defends his own house against the midnight robber; not forinterfere with slavery, but is the apologist for slave getting, however, that in so doing, they are only owners! that many slave owners are among its giving the views of one party, on a controverted members! and that the great argument frequently question, instead of enjoining a truth universally ad-

The conclusion of the matter, then, is this: the friends of peace are not to say to slaves, you ought not to resist-you particularly; but that none ought to resist-that is, in their opinion. But, perhaps, some of the opponents of slavery have not reported to be dead !!! Of whom will this awful these peculiar views of peace and war, and they might judge resistance to be lawful. They would, of course, inculcate their views. And it would remain for those concerned, to judge between the op-Reader, as you value the approbation of a good posing sentiments. Indeed, it is for them to judge now between warlike and pacific principles. They are not to be bound by the dictum of either party, on this, any more than on any other question. No one is to assume either side of a controverted question, for a third party. That party is to judge for itself. And as slaves are like other men, it is to be feared that, whether right or wrong, the time will ere long arrive, when they will judge resistance to be allowable. Right or wrong, Sir, methinks this country will yet see troublous times from her slaves. the advocates for resistance to oppression meet his There is no prospect of the termination of slavery, system. Say the abettors of slavery-We cannot liberate our slaves, because their ignorance would are we to understand by the sentiment frequently that such resistance would be wrong, yet how can it hended by examining principles.

CONSISTENCY.

INCENTIVE TO REBELLION!

The following 'patriotic' effusion we sung in various places on the 4th instant-(it has been set to music)—and is now flying on the wings of the press from one extremity of the Union to the other. We infer, therefore, that those who copy it, approvingly, are so decidedly the enemies of oppression, that if the slaves at the south were to rise in rebellion, they would cheer them to the onset with the spirit-stirring cry of

'Fall, tyrunts, fall! These are the days of Liberty!'

and would gallantly enlist in their service. Our enemies are propagating the falsehood, that we are striving to kindle a civil war in the land .-Impudent hypocrites! If the above poetical ode, which they so highly admire, he not a direct, earnest, unequivocal call for the massacre of southern task masters, we cannot comprehend the design of language. Verily, American patriots have chosen a fearful rule by which to be judged for their conduct ! Do they wish to be paid in their own coin? If so, press, and the day of reckning war not hagen.

the othis and mary's From the Boston Patriot. SONG FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

And the universe starts at the sound; Her standard Philosophy's hand has unfurl'd, And the nations are througing around.

Fall, tyrants, fall ! These are the days of Liberty, Fall, tyrants, full !

Wow noble the ardor that seizes the soul! How it bursts from the yoke and the chain! What pow'r can the fervor of Freedom control, Or its terrible vengeance restrain? Fall, tyrants, fall ! &c.

Ye stern towers of despots! ye dungeons and cells! The tempest shall sweep you away : havong From west to the east the dread hurricane swells, And the tyrants grow pale with dismay. Fall, tyrants, fall ! &c.

The slave, on whose neck the proud despot has trod, Now feels that himself is a man; And the lordly usurper, who ruled with a rod, Hides his head 'midst his servile divan. Fall, tyrants, fall ! &c.

The cruel dominion of Priestcraft is o'er, Its thunders, its faggots, its chains: Mankind will endure the vile bondage no more, While Religion her freedom maintains. Fall, tyrants, fall ! &c.

The hymn of the free shall Americans hear With a cold and insensible mind? No! each freeman his part in the chorus shall bear, And contend for the rights of mankind. Fall, tyrants, fall, &c.

LET THE TRUTH APPEAR. I copy the following advertisement from the New-Haven Advertiser of July 1 salt no stamped come.

A statement of facts respecting slavery and the American Colonization Society, will be made at the Centre Church, this evening, at a quarter before except by physical force; for behold the circling 8 o'clock, with a view to correct some erroneous statements recently made in this city.

The above has reference, doubtless, to an address render them dangerous as freemen, and we dare not lately delivered by me in New-Haven, inimical to give them intelligence, because this would render the Colonization Society. I made no statements them dangerous as slaves. Here, then, we have it which I am not prepared to substantiate by indubihow they will reconcile such a gross paradox. Let in perpetuo. The question then, is, will slaves table and plenary evidence. Will any friend in continue to wear their chains forever, or rise in their that city forward me an account of the proceedings THE NON-RESISTANCE DOCTRINE. majesty, and assert their rights? I inquire not, now, of the above meeting? Implicit faith-says Alger-To the Editor of the Liberator .- SIR: What what they ought to do. Even if it were admitted non Sidney -belongs to fools; and truth is compreFor the Liberator.

REVIEW ON AFRICAN COLONIZA TION.'--- NO. 2.

The Reviewer labors hard to build up the reputation of Liberia as having a healthful climate. His assertions, on this subject, are not less bold and unhesitating, than those I quoted in the first number, concerning the object of the Colonization Society, in making a settlement on the coast of Africa. He in-

troduces the subject as follows :-But the climate! the deadly African climate! What can be done in such a climate? In regard to the unwholesomeness of the climate, all that can be said is, that it is a tropical climate, and a new country.' Indeed, is this all that can be said? I think it will be seen that something more can be said, hefore the subject is dismissed. The Reviewer proceeds: 'It is unquestionable in the present condition of that country, white men cannot expect to enjoy the health which they might have in their own native regions. Yet the mortality among the Agents in Liberia, has not exceeded the mortality of English Bishops in India.' And how great has been this mortality among the Bishops in India?' Only thisall of them have died, and died in a short period after their arrival. It is true, that all the Agents at Liberia have not died there; some of them have fled for their lives, and died at home. What is the meaning of such a statement as this? Can it be that the Reviewer intended to deceive the public on this subject? Can it be that he supposed them to be ignorant whether the Bishops in India lived in that country, two or fifty years, before the climate swept them away? I can hardly suppose this, and yet, unquestionably, some object was intended to be promoted by this statement. Was it intended to have an influence on our free black population? to induce them to embark hastily in an enterprise, in which the lives of so many have already been sacrificed? This comparison of the healthfulness of Liberia, to that of India, seems to me very much as if the Reviewer had said,-Let no one be alarmed at the mortality in Liberia; greater numbers will not die there in a week or month, than died in a single night in the black hole of Calcutta.

It was, probably, such representations as these. that induced the lamented Ashmun to quit his native land, and brave the pestilential vapors of the marshes of Liberia; which, in a short time, cut the thread of life, and numbered him with the dead. And is it nothing that a man of his worth, and excellence of character; of his energetic mind, and unwarping christian principles; of his elevation of purpose, others be lulled by the same syren song, into the same dangers, and be induced to throw away their lives, under a vertical sun, at Liberia? And for what? Not to convert the heathen; not to extend commerce and civilization; not to bring to a final termination the trade in the bodies and souls of men, or to enlarge the circles of science; but to prepare the way for the free blacks of our country, to be induced to quit it, and to establish a republic on the coast of Africa.

The Reviewer continues: 'In repeated instances, newly arrived emigrants, especially when landing in an unfavorable season of the year, have suffered severely. But the average mortality among the free people of color, in Liberia, is by no means greater than the average mortality among the people of color in New-York and Philadelphia. (This remains to be proved.) There is no prouf whatever that the climate is pestilential. The natives are not visited from year to year with sweeping and desolating sickness. No plague as in Turkey, no cholera as in India, carries away its crowds of victims. No malaria drives away the population from entire districts. This language is sufficiently explicit, and as decided as if it had issued from an oracle. There can be no doubt now, that the coast of Africa, in 12 degrees of north latitude, is the very spot where health has taken up her chosen residence. No doubt,

· Here, every breeze bears health upon its wings.' Let us examine, however, and see whether these bold assertions agree with the printed statements given by the Colonization Society; for I trust that their testimony will not be rejected.

. The death of the lamented Gordon, and eight out of eleven generous seamen, who, with him, volunteered their services to guarantee the truce settled by Capt. Laing, has been already communicated to the public. All these individuals fell victims to the climate, within four weeks from the sailing of the Prince Regent, on the 4th of December.' (African Repository for Sept. 1826.)

It can never be sufficiently regretted, that the sickness which had begun a fearful inroad upon the crew of that ship (Cyane) during her stay at the Cape, should have issued in the death of no less than forty persons, soon after her arrival in America.' (African Rep. Sept. 1826.)

N. B. The Cyane staid at Montserado twenty-two

Before making further quotations, I will add a remark or two, From these statements it is proved,

three-quarters of the whole number who generously waters. The term first came into common use from staid at the Cape, in order to enforce the truce which descriptions of the pestilential air, which rises from had been agreed upon between the colonists and the Pontine marshes, in the neighborhood of Rome had been agreed upon between the colonists and the rolline maisles, in the leading and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which, within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling and which within a few years, has depopulated and the rolling of the vessel in which they came.

2d. All these fell victims to the climate.

3d. Forty of the crew of the Cyane died in consequence of that ship touching at the Cape, and remaining there twenty-two days.

With these facts before him, I would ask any fairminded, unprejudiced man, whether the Reviewer is authorized to say, ' there is no proof whatever that the climate is pestilential'? What proof is sufficient to satisfy him? Must every individual die before it is proper to call the healthfulness of the climate in question? If the Cyane had touched at New-Orleans, or at the Havana, or at Carthagena, and had remained twenty-two days, and forty of her crew had died in consequence; and one of her officers had given a statement to the Navy Department, of the circumstances, and had concluded by saying, there is no proof whatever, that the climate ver. And yet there is no malaria. When we are where the ship lay is pestilential; what would have been thought and said by the public? Would not every man who regarded truth and propriety say, that the statement was a perfect outrage upon common decency; that it was as stupid, as it was contrary to the fact?

June 20th, 1826, Mr Ashmun informs the Secrethirty-two, who went out in the Vine, had died; and, he adds, 'the survivors seem not likely soon to recover their strength of body or of mind: the latter having, in a great majority of cases, been severely shattered.' The Vine sailed from Boston in the winter. Among the colonists a church was organized; most or all the members of which died.

'The climate of Africa has generally had the reputation of being unhealthy; but when the number and extent of its marshes, and the habits of the natives are known, this circumstance will be no cause of wonder. When those marshes shall be cleared and cultivated, and the inhabitants shall become civilized and cleanly, it is, perhaps, not too much to expect, that the world will not furnish a region more salubrious and healthful than Africa.'-(African Rep. January, 1829.)

On the 17th January, 1830, Mr Sessing and his wife, and Mr Buhrer, arrived at Monrovia. On the lst of February, the two latter were attacked with the country fever, and on the 26th of March Mr Buhrer died. On the 28th February, Messrs Dietchy and Grance arrived, and on the 22d of March the formalso news from the Gold Coast,' says "to received where our Society, two years ago, began a second mission. At that time four of our brethren were sent to that place, by way of Copenhagen, where they staid some time, to acquire the Danish language. And now, Rev. Mr Henke writes, that his fellowlaborers finished their course below, last August, 1829. They likewise died of the country fever, and he was left behind to weep over the graves of his beloved brethren. This fact, my dear friend, that six out of twelve have died already, in the short space of two years, and two others suffered so much from their sickness, that they were advised by their doctor to leave this country for their cooler home, caused us to despond.' (Rev. Mr Sessing's letter, Af. Rep. June, 1830.)

N. B. Since this was written, another of the missionaries has died.

I have given these copious extracts relative to the healthfulness of Monrovia, for the very purpose of having those who read this article satisfied, that the atmosphere of the country is, notwithstanding it is denied by the Reviewer, a pestilential atmosphere. White people, and people of color, have both found it to be so, by bitter experience. Thirteen out of thirty-two colored people, who went out in the Vine, died in a short time. This is a most fearful proportion, more than one-third; and yet the Reviewer, with this, and all the other facts I have stated, before him, says, that there is no proof whatever, that the climate is pestilential. The people of this country do not hesitate in considering the climate of New-Orleans, or of the Havana, to be pestilential, when one-third of the people going to these places, from the States north of the Chesapeake, are cut off in a short time, and laid in the grave. They not only so consider this, but it is their customary language, and a man who expressed a doubt on the subject, would be judged beside himself. And why should not we use the same language with respect to Liberia, when the facts I have quoted stare us in the face? These facts, and many more of a similar character, have long been before the public. They are furnished by the friends and promoters of this modern quixotic plan of establishing a republic on the coast of Africa. They have never been contradicted or disproved. They are, therefore, true; and if those Agents of the Colonization Society, who have lost their lives in the marshes and bogs of Liberia, could again revisit us, they would declare them to be true.

But there is no malaria on the African coast ! 1st. That Mr Gordon, the officer, and eight of elev. And what is malaria? It is a state of atmosphere

en seamen; that is, in all, nine out of twelve, or poisoned by exhalations from marshes and stagnant JUVENILE DEPARTMENT. rendered uninhabitable a part of that city. If the Pontine marshes in Italy generate the malaria, why should not the marshes of Liberia generate it likewise; particularly, as these are in a much warmer country? But we are not left to conjecture on this subject. The evidence before us is complete. The Agents have died; the vessels which stop but a few weeks, lose a large proportion of their crews. The people of color, themselves, die in many instances; one vessel, the Vine, lost more than one-third of the colonists she carried out. And yet this is no malaria. The very cause assigned, by those who live at Liberia, rights of man; who is trying to show the white men. for the deaths which have occurred in such numbers, that we are not the race born for slavery, which ther is, the number and extent of its marshes; they fall, say they, victims to the climate. The Rev. Mr Sessing says, that his companions who had been swept away so suddenly, died of the country feinformed that if a person goes into the country eight or ten miles, from Charleston, during certain months in the year, and stays but three days, that death almost certainly ensues, we conclude that malaria abounds; or when our northern or eastern people go to New-Orleans, or the Havana, and die in great numbers, within a short time, it is a fair inference tary of the Colonization Society, that thirteen out of that the marshes and stagnant waters near those cities, have thrown out malignant exhalations, and a malaria is generated; and why should not the marshes on the coast of Africa produce a similar effect? These positive declarations of the Reviewer concerning the health of Liberia, are not supported by facts. They are mere assertions, and as such, can have no weight with an intelligent and impartial community. The very fact, and one which is well supported, that the people of color from the low-grounds along our coast, south of the Chesapeake, bear the climate of Liberia better than those to the north and east, is a conclusive proof of the existence of malaria in that country. They have been habituated, from their infancy, to breathe a pestilential state of atmosphere; malaria has been incorporated into the fibres and muscles of their bodies; and, therefore, the injury they receive from the exhalations of the Liberian marshes, is comparatively small; while the former having been long accustomed to pure and healthful air, are swept down in great numbers, when they are so unfortunate as to be landed on the coast of Africa. PHILELEUTHEROS.

SLAVED W DECORD

Here is another specimen of American justice !-If a white man kills a slave, he is fined a trifling sum; but if a slave merely wounds a white man, without taking his life, he is forthwith hung upon a

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6.

The slave Elijah, on Saturday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, underwent the dreadful punishment of the law, for having wounded, with the intention of killing, Mr Pandely. A negro lad, about sixteen years old, formerly a companion of Elijah, was so much shocked at the fate of his companion, that he took spasms, and died in a few hours.

Slave Trade. - Extract of a letter from a gentle- excuse the publication of their names, as our only man who has recently visited the island of Cuba. motive in inserting the address, is to show the capa

'The slave trade, perhaps, was never carried on more vigorously than now. Several slavers sailed for the coast while I was there, and some came in. They will land their slaves within 20 miles of the city of Havana, and march them in a body to the city, as from the country plantations; and the douboon will effectually blind any officer whose duty it to arrest them. The vessel after landing ber slaves comes openly into the harbor, and no notice is taken of it. I became acquainted with a man who had been engaged in one of these Guineamen. He said there was not the least difficulty in landing slaves,that the principal men were engaged in the traffic, the universe, when we were all born free and be and often the officers of government. He further added that when he was out he cared but very little for the appearance of the American flag; but when John Bull's cross was seen, they 'looked wild.' With how much truth this implied reproach was yourselves, that you will wait until the white man's cast upon the American flag I cannot say. But such was his expression.'

Colored Freemen .- A writer in a late Wilmington, North Carolina, Recorder, complains of the ef fects of the act of our last session, in relation to our freemen of color, which imposes a quarantine of 40 joy-when we that breathe a little of the fresh ar days on a vessel having a free person of color on of this boasted land of liberty and independence; board. In nine cases out of ten, no white sailor can when we see and feel the wrongs of our brethren in be employed as cook or steward; and in such case, a captain would either have to go without either of these necessary adjuncts, or sail to some other state. At present, we understand, the merchants of Wilmington are in want of vessels to carry away the to spare us and let us free; for then we will be too produce lying on their wharves. But few vessels are owned in the port, and they must have cooks at least, yet if they carry a free colored man out in that capacity, they cannot bring him back, and but few will engage on these terms. This writer very correctly adds, that a string may be stretched till it breaks ! It is admitted that slavery is a curse to the southern states. Would it not be better to think of some means of getting rid of it, rather than thus fly in the face of humanity and the constitution?

A YOUNG ORATOR.

A recent visit to Mr S. H. Gloucester's Academy themselves in History, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. &c. in a very creditable manner. At the close of the examination, a handsome and intelligent lad took the floor, and addressed us in the following style, with a propriety of gesture and intonation far beyond his years:

· I am much gratified that I can see the man, face to face, who is endeavoring to relieve the deplorable condition of our colored brethren, leaving his white friends who are opposed to our having the say we are; who is publishing to the world, that we have as much right to our liberty as the white man; who is undergoing the greatest hardships to put down the difference between the white man and the colored man. They say that God created man free and equal, but their actions are contrary,

Our friend Mr Lundy is also laboring in the cause He lives among the slaveholders, and he sees every what the slaves have to endure. Their backs an covered with clotted blood, whilst coul master are making them work as hard as they possibly can, and are still trying to make them work harder: and till the white man can say that all men are born free and equal. Our friends Messrs Tappan * and Jore. lyn t have also espoused our cause, and are about raising means between the friendly white and color. ed people throughout many of the States and West Indies, to raise a College for colored students in New-Haven: they are also using vigorous measures to establish high schools to prepare young men for college; and Mr Tappan says he himself will give \$1000 to its support, and he will still do more if the object in view is likely to be effected.

You, with the above named gentlemen, have no doubt been highly gratified at the Convention of the People of Color, held in the city of Philadelphia last week-the second convention ever held by the people of color in the United States. The chiefob ject of the Convention was to form the best plans to meliorate the condition of our brethren. Fifty year ago, the white population, throughout the United States, met in the city of Philadelphia, to meliorate their condition. We can see they have gained their independence, by perseverance, by uniting them selves heart and hand. Our condition is as had a was theirs, and in some cases worse: we are me aves to our country, but are slaves to every white man personally. We have the same intellect and the same prospect; then let us join head and hand, and in a few years we may gain our independence. I shall conclude my few remarks, by wish ing you a long life and prosperity in your undertaking; and when your career of days is ended, my you reap your reward.'

Here the address, in manuscript, was put into our hands, which, Mr Gloucester assured us, had received no emendation, neither had its topics been selected for the lad: it was all his own. His name is JOHN E. BURR, and his age is twelve years and su months. We trust Messrs. Tappan and Jocelyn will city of a colored . youth.

The following address was given to us, at the same time, the production of another scholar, named WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, aged about 16 years. It may serve to show how deeply the spirit of liberty is pervading the breasts of the rising generation.

WORD TO AFRIC'S BLEEDING SONS.

Brothers-Methinks our unhappy days are drawing to a close. Are you so lost in thought, that you stand like ideots, and let the white man reign lord of qual? Are you dumb, or do you intend to sleep forever in ignorance? Why do you not arouse, and shout for liberty or death? Or do you say within poor, mean generosity extends so low, as to condescend to set you free, one by one? If you think this, I say no-for it will never be until God puls into each heart of the rising generation the spirit of a Hannibal. And when we that enjoy-no, not enthe south, and ask God to enable and strengthen & to draw the sword of liberty, and burst the bands of slavery asunder,-O, then will the white man begin great for him to reign over us any longer.

Brothers-1 conclude this short speech by informing you that I am but a young advocate in our cause; but I hope, before many years roll round, that I may be found conspicuous.

* Arthur Tappan, Esq. of New-York city, the prince of philanthropists.

† Rev. Simeon S. Jocelyn of New-Haven, a de voted friend to the cause of emancipation.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1831.

COLLEGE FOR THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

During our residence in Baltimore, the erection of a College, on the manual labor system, for the education of colored youth, was a subject of frequent conversation among several warm-hearted individuconfidence in its success.

We were agreeably surprised, last May, by the following letter from a distinguished philanthropist in

DEAR SIR-Several persons, who are deeply affected with the condition of the people of color in this country, have for a considerable length of time felt the importance of an institution of learning to sducate colored young men, who should become well qualified to fill important stations in society who would have, by means of intelligence and science, combined with piety, a power to elevate and strengthen their brethren; to remove the prejudices of the whites, and to lead on to the sure and triumphant conflicts which are at hand with error and

When this subject was suggested to ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq., more than eighteen months ago, his generous mind embraced it as a noble and most desirable object. He then offered to be one of ten persons, who should each give \$1000 to establish such an institution, suggesting that the whites should raise ten thousand, and the colored people ten thousand more. Some circumstances have delayed the early commencement of the institution, but it has been a subject of deep interest and of frequent conversation to this moment. A MANUAL TO AUTHOR

We rejoice that some effort is making to educate young men, who may become instruments of enlightening Africa, but cannot consent that in the institution now proposed, any fetters should hold the minds of the youth on the subject of their future residence and field of usefulness. That such men, as we hope would come from such an institution, are needed in our country pre-eminently, no one acquainted with the case will deny. But we would not raise up men for this country exclusively; we would improve and enlarge the mind and its field of vision, and let the choice of the individual and the providence of God direct his course of duty and the field of his labors.

'It is desirable to connect the mechanic arts, and some degree of agriculture and horticulture, with this

'It is important that a foundation be laid for the establishment of a more perfected state of society, in every part of our country, among the people of color, and in other parts of the world where they reside. You are perfectly aware of the disadvantages which attend them in their efforts for this abject. It is thought, therefore, that the College should be so connected with many useful pursuits, and with the advantages of domestic and social life, as would prepare the young men for active life and to aid their brethren, in other places, in all those things which make men happy, and which give them, as individuals and as communities, influence in the

'It is proposed that the people of color should every desirable privilege respecting the appointment of Professors and the management of the College: at least, that their right shall be as great in the case as that of their white friends, who may have some part of the direction of the College.

'It is high time to act efficiently for this long abused and oppressed people. God is with them; he will plead their cause; and he will be with us and our associates, if we and they arise for their help. He will defend and bless us. The arrows of our enemies will fall at our feet harmless : the shafts of those who decry the wisdom and benevolence of those who cannot be guided nor be held back by slaveholders-who ask not what is politic but what is duty-who will not accredit that benevolence which denies the claims of justice-will pass by like the wind, and be no more remembered.'

In consequence of the intelligence contained in Colored Delegates. Our mission was successful. The delegates, fortunately, were men of large, sound sense and of far-sighted vision. They unanimously eded upon New-Haven as the place of its location. Rev. SAMUEL E. CORNISH was selected as the travelling Agent to obtain subscriptions and dona- tense. tions for the institution. He has accepted of his ap-Pointment. Further particulars hereafter.

ICP We think we have a good claim upon the atronage of decent people, not having defiled our sheet with a narration of the vulgar brawls which have recently taken place at Washington-brawls disgraceful to the nation and libels upon civilization.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, is dangerously sick and not expected to recover. ting, we have been told several reasons were tree

FOURTH OF JULY.

The fifty-fifth farce of American Independence was celebrated with unusual eclat throughout the land. We are a wonderfully complacent people-THOUSAND souls than it was at the last anniverals. It was finally abandoned, owing to a want of sary; and yet when have we made so extensive and boisterous a parade of our patriotism?

> In this city, an oration was delivered before the municipal authorities, by Professor Pulfrey, and another by William F. Otis, Esq. before the 'Young Men.' These performances are applauded in the city papers. A very bountiful dinner was provided at Quincy Hall, (at the close of which the ' Young Men,' we learn, became very patriotic,) and the usual superfluity of toasts given. We select only one of them, which may refer either to Slavery or Nul-

OUR POLITICAL EDEN-Redundant in the good fruits of liberty, of which all may partake and live, but of the fruit of the evil tree, nurtured at the South of the garden, the day that thou eatest thou shalt

the Baptist Churches.

At a Vestry meeting, in the morning, I am told child to put their hands into their pockets, and contribute money in aid of the Colonization Society. baptized. Now we read of the house of David, &c. He gravely declared, that the removal of the whole colored population to Africa was an enterprise of easy accomplishment! Notwithstanding my great, perhaps extravagant admiration of the Doctor, I beg leave to doubt his assumption. It is astonishing that he should cherish such a gross delusion. I know it is easy to make calculations. I know it is an old maxim, that 'figures cannot lie;' and I very well know, too, that our philanthropic arithmeticians are prodigiously fond of FIGURING, but of doing nothing else. Give them a slate and pencil, and in fifteen minutes they will clear the continent of every black skin; and, if desired, throw in the Indians to boot. While they depopulate America, they find not the least difficulty in providing for the wants of the emigrating myriads to the coast of Africa: we have ships enoug's, and, notwithstanding the hardness of the times, money enough. O, the surpassing utility of the arithmetic! it is more potent than the stone of the philosopher, which is to transmute, at touch, base metal into pure gold!

The Doctor informed his hearers that the Society was opposed only by ' A FEW FOOLISH WHITES.' The folly, however, threatens to be contagious. I, for one, have no desire to shrink from his compli-

He also stated, if our informant did not misinterpret, that 'A FEW OTHER FOOLISH WHITES' were advocating the immediate emancipation of the slaves, reckless of the consequences. This compliment, also, I accept without hesitation.

After all, I think it will be easy to prove that he is not more sapient than immediate abolitionists. I never knew him to be wise enough, in his pulpit, to tell his hearers that if they were habitually guilty of drunkenness, of exercising cruelty, of stealing property, of committing adultery, they must refrain from these crimes gradually, and aim at an uncertain, indefinite, far-off reformation. Such a doctrine might quiet the consciences and tickle the ears of drunkards, tyrants, thieves and debauchees; but it would hardly be tolerated, even from the lips of LYMAN BEECHER, by the worshippers in Bowdoin-street meeting-house. Now, slavery is a violation of every natural right; it is a system of robbery, adultery cruelty and murder; and its perpetuity justly exposes the nation to the wrath of Heaven. Yet he is foolish, in the Doctor's estimation, who tells the slaveholders to leave off their sins at once, and to be, to-day, honest and humane men! For one, I cannot listen to any proposal for a gradual abolition of wicked-

Among the 'FOOLISH WHITES' who are madly calling for the immediate abolition of slavery, may the above letter, we determined to visit Philadelphia, be reckoned a very large majority of the wisest and in company with two philanthropic individuals, in best men in Great Britain-including CLARKorder to lay the subject before the Convention of SON, WILBERFORCE, BROUGHAM, LUSH-INGTON, STEPHENS, and O'CONNELL-and the most eminent clergymen of all denominationstogether with many estimable men in our own counapproved of the establishment of a College, and de- try. These are convinced, by sad experience, that the doctrine of gradual abolition is a cheat-a liea delusion; and that it will be always in the future

> In the next breath, after his reprimand of abolitionists-I am told-the Doctor earnestly besought his brethren to pray for the success of the Poles in battle, and the overthrow of their oppressors! Why not also urge them to pray that the slaves at the south may succeed in destroying their masters? Are the Poles more than men? are the slaves less? or is the yoke of the former more galling than that of the slaves? or have they a superior claim upon the sympathies of christians?

The Doctor conceded that we owe the people of color a heavy debt; and the way to pay it, was to send them out of the country !! This is the same logic which was used by one of the officers of the as modest as complacent-and still more remarka- Colonization Society, at a recent meeting in Hartble for our consistency! Our love of liberty in- ford. He said- The blacks are justly entitled to creases with the multiplication of our slaves. Cer- the whole southern territory-and how shall we liquitainly, our slave population is larger by SIXTY date their claim? BY SENDING THEM TO AF-RICA'!!! This is, unquestionably, a New Way to pay Old Debts.

ADVANCING!

At the Sabbath School Exhibition, held in Park-street Church on the Fourth of July, the colored boys were permitted to occupy pews one fourth of the way up the side aisle. The march of equality has certainly begun in Boston! The next stride, we trust, will carry them up to the pulpit. N. B. The colored girls took their seats near the door, as

A word in relation to the exercises. The singing, by the children, was eminently harmonious and soulsubduing, sweeter than the warbling of birds. The Rev. Dr Wisner's address to them, we suppose must be styled appropriate for the occasion, although we doubt whether it was not more showy than service-There were two Sunday School celebrations by able. Children are not readily instructed in a crowd the schools connected with the Congregational and by a public harangue. One portion of the Doctor's homiletical remarks was particularly reprehensible. Strange to relate, he undertook to convince the little (I regret my absence) that the Rev. Dr Beecher boys and girls that infant sprinkling was baptism. very earnestly called upon every man, woman and How did he succeed? How! why thus: You know, said he, that Lydia and her household were which included children; therefore Lydia had children; therefore children were baptized! An argument, about as ingenious as pertinent.

> Notices of Brazil in 1828 and 1829; by Rev. R. Walsh, L. L. D., M. R. I. A., Author of a Journey from Constantinople, &c. &c. 2 rols. Boston: 1831.

Mr Walsh is well known to the reading public as the author of a very pleasant work, giving an account of his travels from Constantinople across the continent of Europe. The present volumes will be read, by all lovers of travels, with the same interest which they found in the Journey from Constantinople. We might easily recommend this work for the full and accurate information which it gives of the government of Brazil, the habits and morals of the people, the exuberant fertility of the soil, and its rich mineral treasure. We might praise it for its lively and graceful style, and the striking pictures of natural scenery which it presents. Though the merits of the work, in these and other particulars, are great, we shall not attempt to enumerate them: the chief value of it, in our eyes, is the just representation which it gives of slavery in Brazil. We have in several of our papers given extracts from it on this subject, and propose hereafter to continue them. They cannot be read without a deep and melancholy interest. Mr Walsh does not content himself with giving mere declamation against slavery, but presents a multitude of facts in regard to it, which must convince even the most incredulous, of the frightful character of the system, and of the miseries which it has entailed upon Brazils, -miseries which, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot be completely removed except in a long suc- sel at my first trial for libel, (at the risk of his popcession of ages. The conclusion which we think ularity in that corrupt city,) and defended me in a every unprejudiced mind must draw from the perusal of these volumes, is, that the institution of slavery admits of no remedy but its abolition. We think that our brethren in the southern States may derive much benefit from a perusal of this work, if they will only attend to the lessons which it teaches. They should remember, however unpalatable these lessons may be, that they come from a disinterested spectator, who merely passes his judgment upon what he sees and hears; and that his opinions are much more likely to be correct than those of persons whom education and self-interest both lead to support the present state of society.

We do not propose, at this time, to make any analysis of Mr Walsh's remarks on Slavery. One statement, however, is so interesting that we cannot refrain from repeating it. He informs us that the conduct of the free people of color in Brazil has been so exemplary, as to have led to serious proposals for the enfranchisement of the slaves. We hope that our own free people of color will reflect upon this circumstance, and aim by their own good conduct to produce a similar state of feeling among the slaveholding States.

Ex-President JAMES MONROE died at New-York, on Monday, July the fourth, at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M. On the same day of this month, in 1826, the Ex-Presidents, Adams and Jefferson, also finished their mortal career. Mr Monroe was 73. Mr A. was 91-Mr J. 84.

The publication of the Lynn Mirror, to our regret and the loss of community, has been suspended. Mr Lewis deserves great credit for the manner in which

The Haytieus have sent 20,000 lbs. of Coffee for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the three memorable days of July at Paris.

Brig Criterion has sailed from New-York to Nor folk, to receive 100 emigrants for Liberia. This vessel was to have sailed on the 5th of May! Slow work. We could not learn, while in New-York, that any colored persons intended to emigrate from

The oration delivered by Ex-President Adams, at Quincy, on Monday, is described by a writer in the Salem Register, to be 'worth all the orations he ever heard in his life."

Mr William R. Collier, of this city, is now the Editor of the Journal of Humanity, Mr Tracy having assumed the management of the Recorder. From Mr Collier's indefatigable industry and talents, we expect to receive a valuable paper.

The Haytian Government has rejected the ultimatum of France, and it is feared hostilities will ensue. Has not France had enough of St. Domingo?

Passenger in brig Susan, at this port, from Hayti, Mons. Pierre Fabre.

The second number of 'Phileleutheros' merits a careful perusal. . It was written before the recent afflictive intelligence from Liberia had been

Several communications on file. A valuable one from Sandy Hill, N. Y. next week.

A fire broke out in New-York on Saturday morning, in the centre of the block bounded by Amity, Greene, Mercer, and Fourth streets. All the buildings on the block, except one, were either totally destroyed or greatly injured. Another destructive fire took place on Monday night, and destroyed nearly the whole square bounded by Hudson, Varick, Vandam and Charleton streets. About 50 buildings, including a Baptist Church, were consumed. It is stated that the conflagration was occasioned by fire crackers thrown into a yard where there were sha-

Within the last eight days we have recorded the death of four married women in this city and Brooklyn, most or all of whom, there is reason to believe, perished by the hands of their own husbands!! N. Y. Journal of Com.

One of the Roxbury hourlies was upset on the Neck on Monday by the breaking of an axletree, and several of the passengers burt; one lady is said to have had her collar bone broken. Mr Abiel Coolidge, fruit dealer, who was on the outside, had his jaw broken, and his children hurt.

A child about four years old was killed in Annstreet, by a carriage which was backed in the street. Drowned in Wilmington pond, on Saturday last, Rev. John E. Weston, lately pastor of the Baptist

NOTICE.

church at Lechmere Point, Cambridge.

The Gentlemen of Color of Boston and its vicinity, are requested to attend a public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, July 12th, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance, interesting to them. By request of Thomas Dalton, John T. Hilton, James H. Howe and others.

CHARLES MITCHELL, ESQ.

The Baltimore papers mention the death of this distinguished Counsellor and Attorney at law, in that city. He was a native of Connecticut, and son of the Hon. Judge Mitchell. Were it in my power, I would build a monument to his memory more durable than marble. Although I was a stranger to him, he generously volunteered his services as Counbrave and masterly style. Indignation and shame at the continuance of the accursed traffic in human flesh-sympathy for the poor victims of oppression -love for the cause of universal liberty-kindled his feelings into a blaze. His eloquence was a torrent that carried every thing before it. He thundered-he lightened.' Before any other Court, he would have been successful. A handsome compensation was urged upon him, but he peremptorilyalmost indignantly-rejected it. He again offered his services at my second trial, but I determined to make no further defence.

Of his attainments as a lawyer-the fertility and amplitude of his mind-and the sweetness and energy of his eloquence, it is difficult to speak in sober terms. The benevolence of his heart was as expansive as the ocean. He might have stood almost without a rival in the land; but, unhappily, his princely bark, deep with its freight of pearls and precious things, struck against a rock which has destroyed the magnificent fleets of nations, and went down to a premature sepulchre.

I bestow this poor tribute upon his memory, with mingled emotions of pleasure and pain. 'As he was ever ready to espouse the cause of the oppressed, I humbly trust he also has found an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous.

> JUST PUBLISHED, AN ADDRESS, Delivered before the

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, And other Cities, during the month of June, 1831, BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

PRICE 124 CENTS. For sale at this office. and banks and lines

LITERARY.

For the Liberator.

OH, TELL ME NOT.

Oh, tell me not that Wealth has power To make its votaries blest; Can soothe, in tribulation's hour, The guilty soul to rest ;-For though Golconda's brightest gems May sparkle in its store. When conscience' fearless voice condemns, It can beguile no more.

Oh, tell me not that Honor's wreath Can cure the heart of wo, Can faithless Friendship's poinard sheathe, Ere it has dealt the blow ;-For though its crescent be as bright As Luna's silver beams, It cannot gild misfortune's night

With its delusive gleams. Oh, tell me not that Beauty's zone, With every grace bedeck'd, Can gild the heart whose joys have flown, Whose brightest hopes are wreck'd ;-For though a peerless lustre glows Round Beauty's radiant crest, It cannot give the soul repose,

But tell me that Religion's beam Can heavenly bliss impart; Oh, tell me, that its ray serene Can heal the broken heart ;-For well I know this can control The tyrant Passion's sway,-Can shed a sunshine o'er the soul, When earthly joys decay. MARY. Philadelphia, June 25, 1831.

With sin and guilt opprest.

FLOWERS IN A ROOM OF SICKNESS.

BY MRS HEMANS. Bear them not from grassy dells, Where wild bees have honey-cells; Not from where sweet water-sounds Thrill the green wood to its bounds; Not to waste their scented breath On the silent room of Death!

Kindred to the breeze they are, And the glow-worm's emerald star, And the bird whose song is free, And the many-whispering tree; Oh! too deep a love, and vain, They would win to Earth again!

Spread them not before the eyes, Closing fast on summer skies! Woo thou not the spirit back From its lone and viewless track, With the bright things which have birth Wide o'er all the color'd Earth!

With the violet's breath would rise Thoughts too sad for her who dies ; From the lily's pearl-cup shed, Dreams too sweet would haunt her bed; Dreams of youth-of spring-time eves-Music-beauty-all she leaves!

Hush ! 't is thou that dreaming art, Calmer is her gentle heart. Yes! o'er fountain, vale, and grove, Leaf and flower, hath gushed her love; But that passion, deep and true, Knows not of a last adieu.

Types of lovelier forms than these, In their fragile mould she sees; Shadows of yet richer things, Born beside immortal springs, Into fuller glory wrought, Kindled by surpassing thought!

Therefore, in the lily's leaf She can read no word of grief; O'er the woodbine she can dwell, Murmuring not-Farewell !- farewell ! And her dim, yet speaking eye, Greets the violet solemnly.

Therefore, once, and yet again, Strew them o'er her bed of pain ; From her chamber take the gloom, With a light and flush of bloom: So should one depart, who goes Where no Death can touch the rose!

From a very good 'Ode for the Fourth of July,' in the last Salem Observer, we select the following stanzas:

But what plaintive note of anguish Our exulting mirth restrains; While a race of suff'rers languish, Doom'd to slavery's galling chains? 'T is the hapless Afric, here, Sighing o'er his wrongs severe!

O let kind commiseration Plead for wrong'd humanity; And with gen'rous emulation. Let the suff ring captives free ! Ye who Freedom's blessing know, Still the sacred boon bestow!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNITED STATES, THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND THE CHEROKEES.

It is now entirely certain, that the whole power of the United States is enlisted on the side of Georgia, to oppress, if not to exterminate, the Cherokees. The policy is to keep the Indians in ignorance, and for this object all the missionaries are ordered out of their territory. The Rev. Mr Worcester has been removed from the Post Office at New Echota, by order of the President, for no other reason but to enable Georgia to remove him from the Indian territo-Immediately after his dismissal from office, he received a notice from Mr Sandford, commander of the Georgian Guards, informing him that ten days were allowed for him to remove out of the unsettled limits of the State, after which time, if found within those limits, he would be subject to arrest and punishment. This is the humanity of General Jackson, to the ignorant and comparatively defenceless Cherokees. We copy the following notices from the Cherokee Phœnix, of June 4.

Oougillogy, Cherokee Nation, June 1, 1831. MR BOUDINOTT-Dear Sir: The Georgia Guard, under the command of Col. Nelson, are now here with four prisoners, Messrs Eliot and Dennis, white men, citizens of this nation by marriage, and the Rev. Mr Trott, also a white man, who are charged with a violation of the Georgia law, in living in this nation by its allowance and laws. The other is Mr John West, a young gentleman and a Cherokee, who is charged with the high crime of using insolent language to the Guard. These four I saw last night under Goard, chained together in pairs and fas-tened with locks. Mr David Vann, a member of head-quarters, seventy or eighty miles from their respective residence. The Guard is still in pursuit of other men. They have a wagon along, in which they have a drum on which they beat, and a fife to make martial music. Your friend, JOHN RIDGE. martial music. Your friend,

. Hail, Columbia, happy land!

We have few additional facts to state : Mr Trott is a Methodist itinerant missionary, under the direc-tion of the Tennessee Conference. We understand he is not allowed to ride, and that he is, indeed, chained every night. The Rev. Mr Clauder, Moravian missionary, was also arrested on Tuesday morning, and kept under guard about two hours, and then discharged on his claiming the privilege of having ten days notice. The Guard arrived at this place on Tuesday evening, and put up at their usual quarters. On Wednesday morning, a file of men, seven or eight in number, went to Mr M'Coy's and arrested him while he was at breakfast; they also went to Mr Hick's, but did not find him (he being not at home) after making a particular search in the house. When Mr M'Coy was taken to the commander, it turned out that he was arrested for presiding, as president, over a meeting of individuals in this place a week or two since. Mr Woodard was also imprisoned for a similar act-they were both discharged. As matters now go, it will soon become dangerous for any one to open his mouth and utter his opinion.

We will not enlarge upon this subject. He who reads will understand. To our Cherokee readers, we say, have patience and forbearance. Cultivate good feelings even to our enemies.-Let the public see that we are for peace and that we use none but peaceable measures to assert our rights. We do not yet suffer as others have suffered. Many have suffered death for opinions' sake-we have not yet come to that.

N. B. Since writing the above, we are informed the Guard passed by Springplace, and arrested Mr Joseph Vann. Mr V. is a native, and we presume

Human Life. - A variety of curious calculations has lately been made in France, with respect to the average duration of human life, &c. in Paris, during the eighteenth century. It appears, that the average age of marriage was, for men, about twenty-nine years and three quarters-for women, about twenty four years and three-quarters; and that the average age of parents, at the birth of a son, was, for women, about twenty-eight years and a quarter-for men, about thirty-three years and a quarter. It follows that there were nearly three generations in Paris during the last century. It is a remarkable fact, that this estimate coincides with that of the Greeks, in their chronological tables.

The Sea Serpent .- This monster made his first appearance this season at Boothbay on Sunday last. He was seen again on Tuesday by two gentlemen at a distance of about sixty feet, and afterwards by ten or twelve citizens of Boothbay as he passed and repassed several times about 150 feet distant from them. He is described by the editor of the Wiscasset Journal, who was on the spot, as from 150 to 200 feet in length, of a brown color on the back and a yellow brown on the belly. He moved with an undulating motion like that of a leech or blood sucker, which gave to his back the appearance of the bumps described by those who have previously seen reform.

Fish.—The Portsmouth Journal very justly boasts of the excellency of their fish market. It enumerates no less than twenty-six kinds, fresh water and salt, which are often found at their stalls.

Accident .- A horse attached to one of the cars on the Quincy Railway became unruly, broke the trace chain, and backed off the Railway, where it runs by a precipice, a height of about 20 feet. He fell by a man who was at work beneath, and wounded him so badly that he died that evening. The horse was not much hurt.

During the last quarter, \$42,607 auction duty were paid by eight auctioneers in Philadelphia.

physician, gives the following as a preventive to them one was,—Because intemperance leads hydrophobia:—Take two table spoonfulls of fresh hell. This met with opposition, on the ground the control of t hydrophobia :- Take two table spouts half a pint it woul! be offensive to some. A colored character of hime in powder, mix it with half a pint it woul! be offensive to some. A colored character of hime in powder, mix it with half a pint it woul! of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of

Of this violent, unbridled, pugnacious, nose-pulling, cane-and-pistol, quarrelsome, exploding and exploded dynasty of mercenary factionists, when will the end come? When will the government be relieved from the invasion of Belial and Mammon, and the high places of authority furnigated and cleansed for the reception of honest and decent people?

N. Y. Whig.

Cutting an Indenture .- Among legal objections as to forms, there is one on the subject of which many of the legal fraternity appear to be uninstructed. Not long since an attempt was made to invalidate an indenture, because, though perfect in all parts, the paper on which it was written was not cut in at the top. Judge Burroughs desired to look at the deed, and taking his scissors from his pocket, he quietly zigzagged it and returned it to the profound lawyer by whom the quibble had been started, as a valid instrument .- Journal of Law.

Ancient Memorials .- We find it stated in our late English papers that a tassellated Roman pavement has recently been discovered in Leicester. It measures 20 feet by 17. The tassellæ are very the Cherokee Senate, and Thomas Woodark, are al- small, and exhibit a regular pattern, divided into ocso arrested but not chained, who are not allowed to know the reason of their arrest until they arrive at wreaths, &c. within which are devices of great variety and beauty. It is supposed to have been 1600 years in existence.

> Robbery of the Canadian Giant .- The Montreal Courant of the 18th ult. states that the Canadian Giant has been robbed of a sum of money amounting to about \$2500, on board the steamboat Franklin, on Lake Champlain. The person suspected of the robbery, followed the Giant from New-York, and is supposed to have succeeded in getting the trunk containing the money ashore at Plattsburgh. This lightfingered gentleman made attempts on the locks of several other trunks on board the Franklin.

> The very finest thread which is used in making lace is passed through the strong flame of a lamp, which burns of the fibres, without burning the thread itself. The velocity with which the thread moves is so great that you cannot perceive any motion at all. The time of thread off a wheel through the flame, looks as if it were at rest; and it appears a miracle that it is not burnt.

Navigation of the Connecticut .- It is now settled that the Connecticut River may be navigated more than two hundred miles from its mouth. In one year's time, the communication by steam from The sheets of the American shall never be pollul one end of the Connecticut valley to the other will have been completed.

The boys who lately stole a large amount of gold from a broker's office in New-York, have been caught at Albany. Most of the money was found concealed in New-York.

An advertisement in the Washington papers states that a lady, supposed to be about ninety years old, suddenly disappeared from her residence in that city.

MORAL.

'A WARNING.

Within a few weeks we have seen in our city pais as ignorant of the cause of this arrest as the others pers many warnings to the intemperate, but not one were. There is nothing wanting but a court of in- to the temperate. If a woman in a fit of drunkenit is 'a warning to the intemperate!' Should it not the rather be a warning to the temperate-particularly the temperate drinker? Of what avail is it to tell the drunkard of a man who died from intemperance? He will doubt the fact, or pretend to do so- mere stories, got up to frighten children; or, that he had to the Editors, at No 194, South Sixth Street, he stopped drinking, which occasioned his death! adelphia. May 30th, 1831

We have many times heard people who are fond of a 'little drop,' say, they did not believe the story of a man's selling the leg of his son, which had been amputated, for three shillings, wherewith he purchased whiskey. Oh, no! that was too bad! And while they would not believe such a story, they would let their own children's legs zo naked during the most intense cold of our winter months, for all their exertions or care to clothe them ! What drunkard does not know this? And what temperate drinker, or distiller, or | pender, or advertiser has not often seen the evidences of it?

The newspapers are perfectly willing to publish warnings to the IN-temperate, but are equally willing to advise the temperate or sonce-in-a-while drinker, where he can purchase liquors. There is too much inconsistency in this to be endured; and we ardently hope the time will soon arrive, when our commercial papers will discard all liquor advertisements from their columns. Until they do so, they cannot properly be numbered among the friends of and Pomroy's Strops, Fine Teeth, Pocket and Dr.

If the retailer of spiritous liquors must have compunctions of conscience, when the liquor he sells is the cause of strife and bloodshed-why should not the advertiser have the same compunctions? He has participated in the profits and received his share of the benefits arising from the traffic; and so long as he is willing to receive one dollar, he would rejoice if the trade was of sufficient magnitude to increase his profits an hundred fold. It is folly for any man to say he is opposed to intemperance, so long as he receives a share of the profits arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Sandy Hill Temperance Advocate.

VERY POLITE. At a certain Temperance meeting, we have been told, several reasons were pro- at short notice.

Cure for Hydrophobia. M. Costar, a French posed, why persons should join a society. man present, moved to amend it thus- Be intemperance leads to a place which would of not some people's ears to name!' The amendment was rejected, and the original reason carried, non con .- Ibid.

PROFANITY.

In a charge to a grand jury, in Florida, we find the following remarks made by the judge. It is not offer that we see the profune swearer so pointedly rebut ed from the judicial bench, on occasions of kind :-

I cannot forbear noticing, and calling your attention to an offence against the public morals, but he frequently practised by all classes in society; I men the practice of profane swearing in common conve sation. Of all the vices, the wickedness and ines nuity of man have been able to invent, there is now that furnishes a more melancholy evidence of num degradation and depravity of mind, than the page degradation and deprayaty of finite, than the pna-tice of profane swearing in common conversation; because it is attended with no possible advantage or pleasure. The unchaste, the glutton, the drankard may plead in their behalf the pleasure resulting from sensual indulgence, and the strength of temptation arising, perhaps, from some constitutional bias-yell do not hesitate to say, that no person was every born in the world, with a propensity to profinity or blasphemy. The swearer is not influenced by the hope of profit, which animates the thief or gund Profanity leads to lying, and the practice of lying the high road to perjury.'

PROPOSALS

For Publishing a Weekly Paper, in the city of Philadelphia, by

JUNIUS C. MOREL AND JOHN P. THOMPSON TO BE ENTITLED

We believe that whatever measures are used, esorted to, having for their object the removal of m native, free born Colored Population out of the United States, ought, by all true Philanthropist, be considered and treated as nieasures taken to me petuate Slavery, with its baneful effects, in this me The primary objects of the American shall be,

convey useful and wholesome information to a colored Brethren, and at the same time endeavory stimulate them in the paths of education and virus. Religion, Morality, and Temperance, being the the greatest steps in civilization, shall always find a conspicuous place in our sheets. The Constitution of these States shall be respected by us, whilst we shall unceasingly cry against Slavery in any manner, fire ly believing there exists no such term in the Philip thropist's Vocabulary, as Humane Slaveholies by advocating such pithy Philanthropy as is set for by the American Colonization Society and its enis saries. 'For before God we know of no other hous for the native born man of color, than' these United States. The true interests of our brethren shall be faithfully watched and zealously advocated. Under such impressions and with these promises, we have deemed it expedient to call our friends and brehm to support us in our undertaking, resting perfect satisfied, that they are sensibly convinced of the wility of establishing such a vehicle in this city. The first number of the American will appear as some a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained warrant the publishing.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The American will be issued every Salurdy norning, printed on a fine s and large types, at two dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription will be received for less term than six months.

Communications, &c., &c., will for the present, post paid, be received and attended to, by directing

B. PERO,

NO. 2 & 3,

In rear of Dock Square, near the City Tates.

BOSTON, KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALL

OLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first qui ity, wholesale and retail. Also, just received, a fresh supply of the follow

ing prime articles, viz. Otto of Rose, Macassar and Antique Oil, Milks Roses, Bear's Oil, Coronet Oil, Essence of Omit Essence Soap, Lemon and Bergamot, Rusin Eur Grease, French Roll and Pot Pomatum, Naples, glish, Windsor, Palm, Transparent, Castile Fancy Soaps; Shoe, Head, Clothes and Ted Brushes; Swan's Down Powder Puffs, Emerged Combs, Court Pluster, Real French Hair Powder, Playing Cards, Old English Razors, H. Furke's the Court of the Gentlemen's Shaving Soap, first quality, from Wassor, England; Rose do. Wash Balls, Tooth Pick.
Penknives, Seissors, Calf Skin Pocket Pooks as Wallets, Pencils and Cases, Teeth Powder, Pot Almanacs, Snuff Boxes, Curling Tongs, Large and Blackball, Day and Martin's Real Japa Blacking, Warren's do, Hayden's do. Silver plate Pencil Cases, Collars, Stocks, Stiffners, Gost Rouge, German Hones, Britannia and Wooden thering Boxes, Light Boxes, Tweezers, Domines Scratches and Curls, Hair Pins, &c.

ICP An extensive assortment of articles requi for gentlemen travelling.

N. B. Razors and Penknives put in ample o March 26.

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